Amend Paragraphs **[0027]** through **[0033]** as follows:

[0027] In view of the aforementioned figures, and particularly figure 3, it is possible to observe how the intramedullary nail proposed by the invention ~~consists of a~~ is a functional combination of a support (6), a tubular nail (1, 2, 3 and 2') and a probe (4). The tubular nail is formed by a nailhead (1) to which a plurality of rods (2 and 2') of a considerable length are joined. The proximal ends (2) of the rods are connected to the nailhead (1), ~~and~~ from which they extend, being distributed according to an imaginary cylinder of a small diameter and converging at a node (3), beyond which said rods ~~(2)~~ extend in distal terminal wide sections (2') of considerable length with independent free ends.

[0028] A probe (4) works with the tubular nail (1-2), this probe consisting of a threaded rod that can be housed inside the hollow interior of the tubular nail, having a protrusion (5) close to its distal end that acts as an expanding element for the distal terminal sections (2')[,] ~~of the rods (2), as~~ As will be seen below, the threaded rod (4) emerges ~~ing~~ through the proximal end of the tubular nail, as can be observed in figure 1.

[0029] As shown in Fig. 5, the intramedullary nail is inserted through the proximal end of the long bone lengthwise into the medullary cavity of the of the bone with the thin rods (2) and wide sections (2') in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The proximal end of the tubular nail has a support (6) anchored in the proximal end of the long bone to expose the proximal end of the threaded rod (4) emerging from the proximal end of the tubular nail. The intramedullary nail is provided with a collar (13) which may be actuated for applying axial traction to the probe. The ~~A~~ support (6) is solidly fixed to the bone (7) by means of screws and the nail passes therethrough, finally and immovably fixing the nailhead thereof, for which said support (6) has a stepped axial hole (8) to receive said nailhead (1), the support (6) also having a ~~radial~~ fin (9) radial to the longitudinal axis of the tubular nail. The fin ~~that~~ has a pair of holes (10) through which the respective locking screws (11) pass.

[0030] Said axial hole (8) in the support (6) includes a threaded section (12) at its outer end ~~for the attachment of a collar (13) by means of which the axial traction on the probe (4) is finally performed, and~~ which is initially used for the attachment of a template tool (14), shown in figure 4, with a bent arm (15) and a pair of guideways in the form of holes (16), so that when said tool (14) is duly attached to the support (6), the guideway holes (16) in said tool are coaxially aligned with the screw holes (10) in the support (1), thus making it possible to drill holes in the bone (7) with the certainty that the screws (11) will ~~therethrough~~

pass through the guideway holes (16) and inevitably reach the screw holes (10) in the support.

[0031] To assemble the intramedullary nail, the support (6) is initially fixed to the proximal end of the fractured bone (7) and is screwed in place, then the assembly consisting of the probe (4) and the tubular nail (1-2) is inserted until it reaches a desired position ~~in which~~. When in the desired position, the intramedullary nail is actuated by causing ~~a~~ relative axial movement ~~will occur~~ between the probe (4) and the nail, giving rise to a first phase of divergence of the distal ends (2') of the rods (2). At that moment, an actuation ~~on~~ of the collar (13) causes an axial traction of the probe (4) until it reaches a position in which the protrusion (5) thereon comes into contact with the node (3) of the nail, thereby causing the distal terminal sections (2') of the rods to adopt their maximum divergence and press against the inner wall of the bone (see Fig.5).

[0032] At this moment, the assembly of the head (1) on the support (6) is completed until it reaches a position in which there will be a longitudinal forward movement of the tubular nail, so that the free ends of the rods (2') are driven into the spongy bone tissue, and the proximal sections (2) of said rods bulges outwards, i.e. said rods undergo a radial expansion in this area, pressing against the side wall of the bone and thus achieving not only an anti-rotational or anti-torsion tension, but also a longitudinal tension of the bone, which helps it to knit together.

[0033] The ~~filaments~~ the wide distal sections (2') that are driven into the spongy tissue are controllable and almost reach a perpendicular position relative the bone, which gives the nail greater stability.